

## URBAN POVERTY IN YOGYAKARTA: STRUCTURE AND POLICY PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

This research aims to understand the structure and response of government policy of poverty in Yogyakarta. If structure identified and mapped, government easier to identifying problems so solution that was decided will more appropriate objectives. Urban poverty has its own characteristics compared to rural poverty. Factors such as urbanization, low education level, low income, culture, social also increase complication urban poverty. The development process of city may cause greater heterogeneity in urban living and area.

This research used the survey to identify urban poverty with cluster and purposive sampling which obtained 121 respondent from 9 sub district and 17 area in Yogyakarta. Poor people in Yogyakarta much different characteristics with poverty in Jakarta. Urbanization factors as the main that affect was not large because people in Yogyakarta are native and entrant who have long been resident. Yogyakarta is not too crowd and traffic also affected the social system, in spite of Yogyakarta as a city tourist destinations also contribute in affecting structure this poverty. Thus structure poverty in Yogyakarta including in natural poverty and relatively. This was approached from data described and perception poverty felt by poor people.

A response of government policy is a poverty reduction program that has been carried out by the government of Yogyakarta to overcome poverty in their region. The policies that have been analyzed consisting of the program of poverty that was undertaken by government of Yogyakarta Municipal. The government of Yogyakarta has poverty reduction policies were quite diverse. Poor people are also reflected on how it feels to ask help of the government. In general, the structure of poverty and government policy response of Yogyakarta has been in accordance with the characteristics of poverty, the community is also how it feels to the presence of the government. Policies drawn up next should be more detailed and specific because urban poverty in Yogyakarta not excessively prominent both in the economic and social structure.

### 1. Introduction

The development of cities affected by the proceedings the urbanization that can be seen based on the aspect of demographic, economic, and social. Pertaining with the demographic, population growth in urban is caused by natural population growth and migration. In addition, developments also caused by the economic changes that can be seen from a result of the shift of job opportunities from the agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector, such as trade and industry. But based on social aspects, the development of urban areas can be seen from the change in the mindset and lifestyle of people (Mcgee, 1971). The urban areas that growing also caused the heterogeneity showing a difference social status (Mcgee, 1995). Further heterogeneity was even more clear evident from the formal sector and informal urban. This

occured because of the separation between groups of poor people based on differing economic and social its inhabitants. Formal economic activities in urban areas not capable to absorbing workers with education and low ability, so workers with the low productivity work on the informal sector (Lacabana and Cariola, 2003). In addition, the settlement slum area with limited supporting facilities and infrastructures shows that there has been bags poverty (slum area) in urban areas.

Today through various mass media can be read and it looks about the various the existing problems in various large cities in indonesia. Problems that arise among other: increasing those who live below the poverty line, an increase in the number of unemployment, sea source of drinking water, an increase in the number of fire case in the dry season, many regions which suffered flood in the rainy season, the increasing number of street children and

beggars, the cases robbery, and so on. The problems are often associated with the large number of poor people in Indonesia. Based on the report BPS (Anonymous, 2007), the poverty rate in Indonesia since 2005 until 2007 increasing and decreasing in poor population, in 2005 there were 35,10 million people (15,97%) poor people in Indonesia, some 12,40 million people (11,68%) poor people in urban areas, while in rural areas as many as 22,70 million people (19,98 %). The phenomenon of poverty is a vicious circle that is difficult to be resolved, required appropriate effort and sustainable. Municipal Yogyakarta has handling policies poverty. But, how these policies respond to poverty as growth of the Yogyakarta not yet known. Hence, needs to be done research on the characteristics of poverty in each parts and response government policy in handling poverty. Based on to the matter above, so formulation problems this research are how characteristics poverty based on the criteria demographic, economic and social? and how response handling policies poverty in Yogyakarta?. This research studies the structure urban poverty (urban poverty who are in Yogyakarta, is it structural poverty, natural or cultural. By knowing poverty structure the policy to the government into clearer to be developed or evaluated. It can be interpreted as an expression of poverty and view of urban poor communities to the government programs.

Urbanization was a process influenced the development of cities in developing countries. Urbanization occurring caused by the increasing number of residents not only caused by natural growth inhabitant of but also migration namely migration village to the city in the hope of obtaining a better life. Urbanization cause cities have the development and growth of having to meet the needs of its inhabitants growing up. In addition, the developmental process which also happened effecting a change of economic and social. Economic changes that happened of them is shifting job opportunities from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, such as trade and industry. A result of the shift sector the job opportunities led to an increase productivity finally improve the city development and activities. While change happening in the society in the urbanization process shown by thinking pattern and lifestyle.(Mc Gee,1971)

The Phenomenon of urbanization cause growth of urban is broader, so as to affect physical structure where not only for large cities but also for small town. Urbanization producing a change, both constructive and destructive that relies on a variety of factors, including capacities, especially physical and economic, the quality of

the urbanit, especially in terms of education and self-employed skills, and the policy the local government and a national policy in the city planning and rural order (Bintarto, 1984). Rapid economic growth over the city produces a fundamental change on revenue distribution. It can be seen from a decrease in agriculture and increased industry and a stable from the service sector. Structural changes situation quickly has impact on social organization and space of society. Economic growth creating urban dynamics, a change of land use, the settlement legal and illegal and another problem such as environmental damage, waste and transportation. On social aspects, growing urban areas also have been able to flourish heterogeneity (Mc Gee,1995)

The heterogeneity seen from social distinctions its inhabitants leads to the splitting between groups of poor people based on differing economic and social its inhabitants. Further, separation is evident from the formal sector and informal sector. Based on the economic aspect, formal economic activities in urban areas of which is the form new global integration widespread to other places, but these activities not capable of absorbing workers with low education and ability. In the end, workers with the low productivity work on informal sector (Lacabana dan Cariola, 2003). In addition, also apparent that they have had the formal sector and informal sector in primarily spatial demonstrated by an absence of settlement legal and illegal. This is because the form of urban space formed is a form of competition people activity flourished in it.

The fringe or suburban are part of the suburbs having green space remains broad. In addition, building density in this area was the lowest between two previous areas. Distinction the characteristics on each parts that affected distinction characteristic of poverty. Characteristics of poverty seen in suburban areas for example, a group of certain poverty is getting worse with limited service public infrastructure and facilities and employment opportunities smaller than other city areas facilities. (Feitosa, 2009).

#### **The understanding of Urban Poverty**

Poverty is one of the urban problems due to urbanization and is worst by urban fragmentation. This associated with an increase in the needs arises as a consequence of the urbanization process occurring, such as needs of job creation, needs the fulfillment of urban good facilities of housing, economic facilities, and supporting facilities.

Generally development and improvement of cities Indonesia still be solved through thinking and acting traditionally and conventional namely the building or repairing done if problems arise or damage course. Hence development in Indonesia needed new ways of thinking that combine creative and innovative with fresh ideas. Further sustainable development are defined as development that can meet the needs of the present without ignoring the ability of future generations. (Budiharjo,1999) But in the concept is still needed to expressed various the development of the idea of thought and a new concept about sustainability.

**2. Research Method**

The drafting of this research in terms of research objectives is descriptive research that is explorative who digs data from the shape of poverty and poverty reduction programs. Research trying to present phenomena of urban poverty of the aspect of characteristic and response government policy in urban poverty alleviation occurred in Yogyakarta. Reseaech variable formed from the theory of urbanization and the theory of poverty consisting of the characteristics of poverty and handling policies.

The population in this research was the whole family categorized as poor. The sample collection technique using proportional area random sampling , namely the sample collection based on region in which each part were taken at random. Technique is done due not all of poor people in Yogyakarta categorized as urban poor people although they are the citizen of the city of Yogyakarta.

As for technique data collection during the study is done in two ways: the collection of primary data done through survey research and field research. The result of the collection of primary data is used to complement the secondary data. Collection secondary data done with the survey agencies to get data and review of documentation .

A Model data analysis in this research follow the concept of given Miles and Huberman. Miles and Hubermen revealed that activity in the analysis qualitative data was an interactive place in a continuity at every stage until completed.

**3. Result**

Description of Urban Poverty Characteristics

The study characteristic of urban poverty is a survey, with the number of respondents

obtained by using cluster purposive sampling about 121 poor households in slums, riverbank and densely populated area.

*Demographic Characteristics*

Common characteristics of urban poverty households based on this study found in all areas of urban poverty concentration area, both in slums, riverbank, and populated area, so as to characteristic it can be said there is no difference in all location. The most respondents are in Umbulharjo about 35 percent comprising 6 urban Pandeyan, Tahunan, Sorosutan, Giwangan, Muja Muju and Warungboto. Most respondents in Umbulharjo because Umbulharjo is the most extensive in Yogyakarta. Areas with the number of respondents at least is Gondokusuman with 1 people .

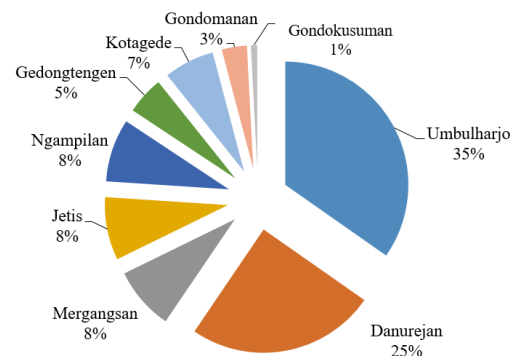


Figure 1. Data of Respondent

Of the number of respondents obtained, largely is a native the area by the number of 66 percent. They born and raised in place live now. While 34 percent are newcomers it is a its inhabitants or residents in their homes. Some who are not included the category placed in people living to hire house or room boarding .

Respondents is mostly the household head or a housewife who manage her family. According to age group, oldest respondents 83 years old and the youngest 23 years. The average age of respondents were 49 years. Respondents have occupied shelter in the area for a long time, that means many of them is a native citizen. They have lived in their area during 29 years on average, while the average age of respondents were 49 years.

*Economy Characteristics*

Poverty can be evaluated and discerned from the data and in the field. By linking to the theory of poverty can be used as a guide to assessment. The category of poverty that was most easy to use was income. The majority of respondents work in the informal sector so that their income every day and will not same every

month. The average income per month reached IDR 1.000.000 by which the highest revenue is IDR 6.000.000. If the average monthly income being converted into daily income hence revenue IDR 33.000 as much as. The total is the average income as laborers, small traders, becak drivers and other kind of work .

Table 1. Job Type

Job type	Number	Percentage
Labor	29	24
Becak drivers	1	0,8
Security officer	1	0,8
Trader	14	12
Sopir	1	0,8
Office Boy	1	0,8
Baby Sitter	1	0,8
employee	7	6
Entrepreneur	12	10
Jobless	54	45

Form table above 45 percent of respondents derive their main income not fixed or casual, laborers (24 percent), traders (12 percent ), entrepreneurs (10 percent ) and the employee (6 percent), becak drivers, security guards driver, office boy and baby sitter each 0.8 percent. This indicates that characteristics of respondents generally are employed in sector that allows earn income low and not fixed. These types of work can be carried out not scheduled and can also quickly changed employment types to other .The kind of work program is not found that relating to the Yogyakarta City as a tourist destination as tour guide or interpreter.

Of the respondents who work, some have the kind of specific work as office boy and baby sitter. As for work the most are labors.Traders work was the most are mostly done.Traders here is angkringan, traders birds, traders toy, when the income they do not certain. Another job are security guards and becak drivers. The majority of people poor city yogyakarta is a native, so that they have their own place and permanent. The number of respondents has a residence are 69 percent while who does not belong own were 31 percent, its mean these respondents hire house or room boarding , or the respondents have no right belonging to but not need to pay the rent like occupies a house his brother.

The majority of respondents having a level a good education where 56 percent is senior high school graduates while the primary school in second place the number of as many as 21 percent most of respondents who had been elderly. Next respondents educated junior high school were 17 percent .

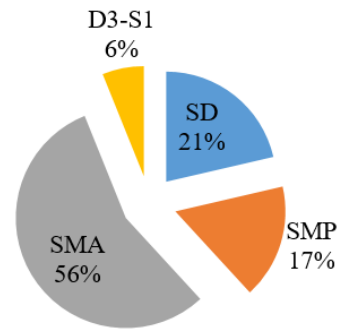


Figure 2. Education Level

Living condition in cities are generally located in slum areas, dense settlements as well as flood plains. An assessment of the environmental conditions based on opinion the research team, cluster poverty according to the government and personal opinions these respondents. From the data research obtained, respondents that is in slum area only 1 percent, a densely populated area 36 percent is the highest then along the river bank 33 percent.

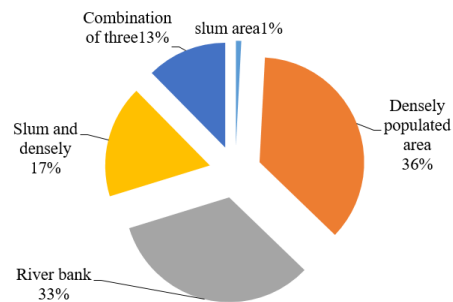


Figure 3. Environmental Condition

Of all three categories mentioned, some respondents said more than one criteria. They felt home is a combination of the three. Respondents who feel living in the slum and solid at 17 percent and who was living in slums, solid and along the river bank there are 13 percent. Respondents residence mostly small and simple reach 68 percent, 22 respondents live in a medium-sized house or 18 percent. Respondents who lived in a house that large enough only 2 people or 2 percent. Of the total 121 respondents used as samples from 15 people or 12 percent live in the rent or boarding. The majority of respondents as many as 84 person or 70 percent his job casual, what he means work but changed. They work if any request. The unemployed was 17 percent. Respondents who have a job keeps it just 16 people or 13 percent.

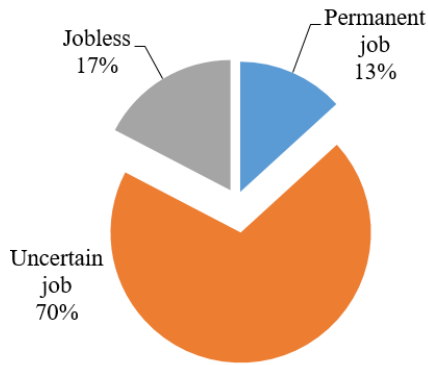


Figure 4. Kind of Employment

Of poor people in urban generally moves in the field of employment of informal so that their income also not able to be ascertained and not standardized like the work of factory workers and the work that incur regional minimum wage or provincial minimum wage. According to data from research known of respondents who did not have earnings or have no job as many as 9 percent, of respondents who had income but not fixed many as 60 percent and the respondents have earnings remain 31 percent. The number of respondent have earnings not fixed about twice as much as that with fixed earning. It concerns the most kinds of the work belonging to respondents as a laborer, the driver, traders, and other steady job.

*Accesability and Assets Ownership*

Of asset ownership is one of indicators wealth, asset is mistress or saving accumulation set aside good to support work and show social status. In this poverty research especially urban busy and shortness of, of asset ownership represented by motorcycles. Asset ownership as mentioned in studying urban poverty with the area in live like slum, solid and riverbank, assets most likely can owned and measured is bicycle motor, television, a refrigerator, furniture and other can be observed by the research team. Respondents who have motorcycle a number of 82 respondents or 69 percent. As many as 31 percent not have motorcycles. For some people motorcycle is a transportation the cheapest and practical. Motorcycle used to support transportation necessity and work.

Electricity is basic needs, but very possible not every house has the power lines own. Its found that the use of electricity to connect of her neighbour and pay a fee in a given quantity. The research is also found such practices, about 32 percent have no own power lines.



Figure 5. Power Lines/Electricity

The urban poor usually rely on public facilities in the need of the water. The government usually set up a public facility water and rest room in settlements with densely populated and slum. Environmental conditions with a narrow habitation and crowding does not allow any house had a own well. Likewise in this research, of households that have wells itself only 45 percent, as many as 13 percent use PDAM water pipes and the respondents who do not have the own water and thus use public facilities as many as 42 percent.



Figure 6. Water Resources

Existing environmental problems often appearing in urban problems is due to the pollution. An assortment of pollution can be shaped like a lot of noise, vehicles smoke. In this research, pollution is not identify the form of these pollution. Pollution it may have been regarded as a normal thing for some urban people so that research only asked about what are the environments affected by pollution or not. The answer of respondents who said there is pollution in their environment as many as 65 percent and feel not exposed to pollution 35 percent

*Healthy Acces*

Health facilities are subject to be provided by the government, the facility must also easily accessible by people. Respondents said health facilities easily obtained by 96 percent. they use Puskesmas as a means of deal with health insurance. There are only 4 percent said difficult for it. This is because the experience in arranging medical expenses. Health facilities now determined by participation of people in

management board (BPJS social security). The people will be easier access when have JKN Card. Tuition and class determined by the amount of money delivered every month. Membership consisting of 2 kind of the beneficiaries and non recipients. For the poor premium borne by the government. Of the respondents determined, who already have JKN card only 20 percent.

**Mobility**

Another obstacles for the poor is mobility. Mobility is strongly influenced by the needs and facilities. Mobility does not depend on work, mobility interpreted as travel for their personal use which are secondary or tersier. Half respondents said they are rarely doing a journey or traveling as many as 71 percent. Stating often travelling is 16 percent and not ever traveling is 16 percent. Respondent who are never doing a trip was the respondents who have elderly. Mobility is also determined by instrumentality used to back it up. Motorcycle is a means of most commonly used by the majority of respondents around 65 percent . The respondents who use public transport 22 percent and other facilities 13 percent.

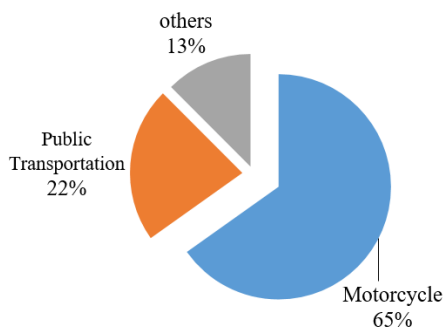


Figure 7. Type of mobility

**Social Characteristics**

Security and order is the principal thing besides an economic problem. The condition of a social environment will also affect the characteristics of their poverty. A number of respondents stated the condition of its environment safe, was proven by as many as 98 percent respondents and had no respondents who said that the environment not safe. Other social problems that frequently occurs in urban areas is the commotion was both done by the citizens or others . That noise is the impact of friction in which friction is occurring in the community because of social gaps and reduced the nature of family spirit. In the city of Yogyakarta, research respondents said infrequent a tumult or dissension is 90 percent, who said that there had

never 4 respondents or 3 percent and who claims to often occurs commotion 8 respondents or 7 percent. Urban community usually individualist and not concerned with its environment. This concern will represent by attitudes to help one another. People in Yogyakarta think help one another a mash high among community members, 78 respondents or about 65 percent said high and 40 respondents being average or about 33 percent. Only 2 percent said mutual help one another inhabitant of Yogyakarta is low. About 75 respondents or 62 percent said mutual trust between the people still high, as many as 33 percent said it is medium and about 6 respondents or 5 percent said mutual trust low of a member of the community.

**Public Services to The Poor**

Identification of poor people in the city of Yogyakarta done with KMS cards, cardholders will receive some assistant and facilities from the government. From a research conducted by, respondents holding KMS only 68 family or 57 percent and the remaining 52 people do not have it.

Scholarships is very important for the poor community. The government of Yogyakarta give scholarship assistance for poor students with KMS card holders. As many as 80 respondents stated his son receive assistance BSM or equivalent to 71 percent while 29 percent said not accept it.

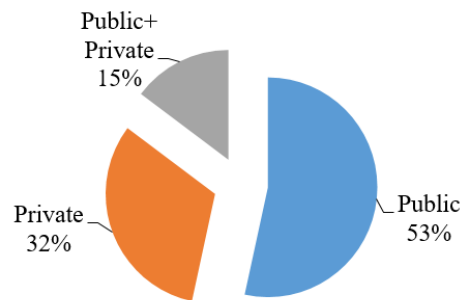


Figure 7. School Status

Most of the respondents going to public school of 53 percent , who are going into private schools 32 percent and the public and private by 15 percent. By doing this it can be seen that government has provide educational assistance indirectly to poor communities to reach education facilities. Raskin is a central government program to reduce poverty especially in the context of fulfilling their food needs. Distribution sometimes has been a problem itself. As many as 66 respondents or 56 percent receive Raskin regularly while 52 people or 44 percent never receive.

For the majority of respondents, assistance most important that they hope is cash assistance because more appropriate objectives and useful and can be directly used. As many as 57 percent of respondents had received monetary assistance in various forms subsidies, meanwhile 43 percent said had no money assistance. Respondents given questions about their feelings and opinions of role of government in reducing poverty especially with regard to them directly. When they asked whether government listens to their lives, the other 47 percent say yes and 53 percent say no. The number of is balanced because of several the community is that had received some the type of assistance while others have been at all receive government assistance. The hope of poor urban community against the government said to vary greatly hanging from social and economic conditions of them in expressing their expectation.

**Poverty Characteristics of Yogyakarta**

Poor people urban in the city yogyakarta has different characteristics with poverty in large cities like Jakarta and Surabaya. Factors of urbanization as the main factors that affect not too large because the majority of the poor people was people of and the latter long as residents of on the spot. The town of which is not too crowded also affected the social system . Some have a job that non-formal, every day earn a living. Yogyakarta as a city tourist destinations also contribute in affecting poverty structure because there are some work can be done as a result of the tourism and education city.

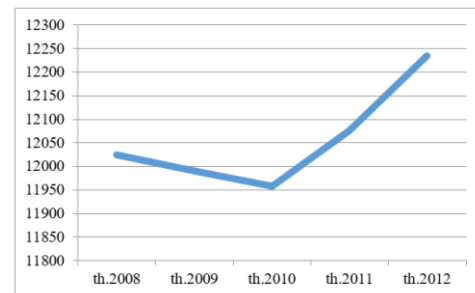
According to some experts poverty, there are at least three the concept of poverty often used, namely absolute poverty, poverty relatively and poverty subjective. The concept of absolute poverty was formulated by make the size certain concrete and usually oriented to living needs a minimum level of members of the society clothing, food and board. While, the concept of relative poverty formulated by taking into account dimensions the place and time. Basic assumption is that poverty in a different section with poverty in other regions, a measure used are based on considerations certain members of the community, with oriented to degrees feasibility life. While the concept of poverty subjective formulated based on the feeling the poor itself. Hence, it is possible that who according to size a particular individual live below the poverty line, it can so they not consider themselves to be poor, and thus on the other hand. Provisional group in which are in the sight of we are a decent life, perhaps not taking himself a kind of it, similarly on the other hand . This felt by the majority of respondents in this research. They said enjoying

life, do not feel the urged. Although live in the slums, narrow and cramped they feel comfort and happiness. The city of yogyakarta which a relatively quiet and unhurried also influence a feeling of the people in the sight of certain the poor category. It was also reflected in their hope to government policy general by taking into account the provision of facilities not on money assistance to receive directly because of the lack of ability and work. From the data research on the table 2 known that the poor expect for the capital to support their small businesses or to be set as capital early to work of hope the greatest the percentage was 37 percent, access to education and scholarship is the variable next expected.

Table 2. Expected Assistance

Variable	Percentase
Capital assistance	37
Healthy access	22
Education access	28
Housing subsidy	8
Cash assistance tunai	3
Others	2

Urban poverty is identical with slum residence and cramped that is in pockets, not found in Yogyakarta. The density of people was still quite loosely so an impression like above not exist. In 2008 a density of people in the Municipal Yogyakarta 12.024 per square kilometers, then year 2009 to 11.990 who showed that decreasing. So in 2010 as much as 11.958. Population density is on the rise again 2011 be 12.077 and 2012 be 12.234. The development of population density indicates which the urbanization process happened. The data shows results relatively stable it means the change occurred because displacement of the family member a household.

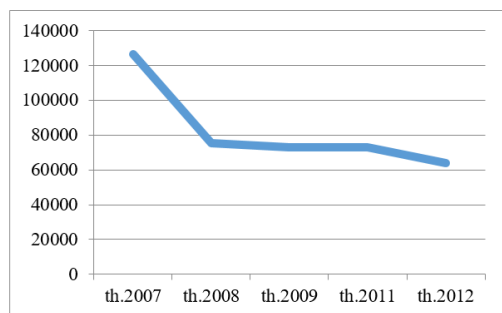


Graphic 1. Population Density

Percentage of poor people in the Municipal Yogyakarta 2013 is 8,82 percent the lowest in the Yogyakarta Special Province where the average of 15,03 percent. The poverty rate if seen from the perspective of urban poverty allow they were to be different. The urban poverty of

Yogyakarta be more interesting because the similarity with rural poverty and poverty in general. Urban poverty of Yogyakarta more precise with residence and types of the job approach. Other factors such as urbanization, social pressure, vulnerability environment, society diseases and other has not appeared here.

Increasing poverty much happens in Kecamatan Gondomanan while a decrease has occurred in Kotagede. Some phenomena of urban poverty can explain the subject. Kecamatan Gondomanan is kecamatan that included regions Malioboro and surrounding much going on temporary urbanization. The decline both in terms of the number and the percentage of people these poor not separated from strategy regional poverty reduction carried out so far. But it should be realized that the dynamics of social political very quick, as to the effect of globalization are broad has demanded that the local government to renewing and adjust a poverty reduction strategy sustain with the development of actual whether internal and external occurring.



Graphic 2. Decreasing of Poverty

*Policy Response of Municipal Yogyakarta*

One factor of the success of handling poverty and also a other social as unemployment is by looking at programs and policies that are determined. Today the central government has distributed billions of the fund to reduce poverty in various parts of areas and it has become development priorities. This attended by areas, no exception Yogyakarta. By mapping and review the policy implemented, so is expected to obtained programs what is still feasible passed on, evaluated and the new program as a breakthrough or therapy for the poor.

Response government policy is a program poverty reduction that has been done by a government of Yogyakarta to overcome of poverty in their regions. As for reduction programs are associated with anti-poverty strategy. This analysis using a technique

descriptive qualitative described data the results of review of documentation according to variables related. As for policy that have been analyzed consisting of the program of poverty that was undertaken. Government policy come from the central and regional governments . This study did not identify which includes both the policy.

When in terms of the aspect of the source of fund , the program and poverty reduction activities is divided into two parts, namely programs regional initiative and programs launched by the central government . Meanwhile, in the context of a central government program, the program and poverty reduction activities based on cluster of the consisting of 3 clusters: Cluster poverty reduction programs integrated based households, community-based and based of micro and small businesses

Poverty and unemployment phenomenon in Indonesia including a Municipal Yogyakarta is a complex and not can easily seen from one absolute point. City of yogyakarta which known as the city of students and city of tourism with the advent of the city have an appeal that strong against urbanization that influence the population. The diversity culture of society that causes poverty problems and conditions and unemployment in the city of Yogyakarta be very varied with the properties of local strong and experiences poverty different social. Initial steps in the direction of poverty intervention and unemployment reduction pursued a policy of technical provision of facilities and basic needs assistance for the poor by intervention of attribute poverty problems.

*Conformity Poverty Structure and Policy Response*

Various poverty reduction policies that has been done by Municipal Yogyakarta for program has run well. Policy that is directed at assistance whether they are directly or indirectly is enough perceived by the poor household. Evaluation can be implemented towards of this policy are assistance socialization supposed to be done better, so that the citizens aware of this assistance. Policies that existing in fact is quite a lot and varies, but sometimes in its implementation are not going well. Some policies as KMS very felt by society. Capital assistance policy, actually there has been in the PNPM scheme, but more community members hope for the help personally.

Generally, the structure of poverty and policy response of Municipal Yogyakarta has according to those of poverty, they also have felt the presence of government. Policy should be arranged more detail and specific since poverty



in Yogyakarta not too prominent both in the economic and social structure.

### 1. Conclusion

The phenomenon of poverty and unemployment in Indonesia includes Yogyakarta complex and cannot easily seen from one absolute point. The city of Yogyakarta known as the city of students and tourism with the advent of town has appeal that strong against urbanization. The diversity culture of society that causes poverty problems and conditions and unemployment in the city of Yogyakarta be very varied with local wisdom poverty and experience different socially. Urban poor has different characteristics of poverty in big cities like Jakarta and Surabaya. The urbanization as the main factors affecting poverty not too large because most poor people are original citizens and newcomers who has long been population in the area. City living not too frenzied also.

Response the government policy is a poverty reduction program carried out by the government of Yogyakarta to reduce poverty in the region. But reductions programs are associated with anti-poverty strategy. This analysis used descriptive with qualitative data described the review of documentation according to related variables. But policies analyzed consisting of the program of poverty that was undertaken in the city of Yogyakarta. The government policy come from national and regional governments. Municipal Yogyakarta has poverty reduction policies were quite diverse as stated above. Poor people are also have felt the government assistance them.

In general , the structure of poverty and policy response Municipal Yogyakarta has according to those of poverty, they also have felt the presence of government. Policy should be arranged next detail and specific since poverty Yogyakarta not too prominent both in the economic and social structure. Municipal Yogyakarta just undertook the identification of poor households personally that would give assistance in more precise, it can be done by social affairs for instance .

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